

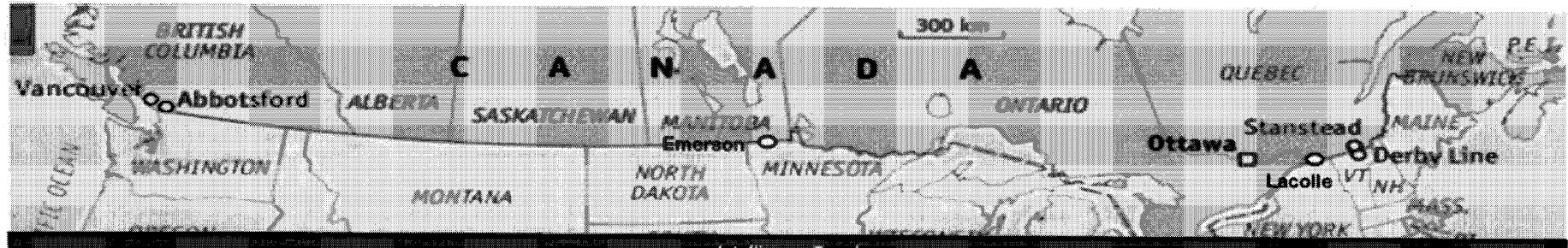
## Intelligence Snapshot - Between the Ports

Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Directorate

24 February 2017



Protected A



### Intelligence Trends

**Pacific Trends:**  
Nationalities: Afghanistan, Iraq, Turkey

**Prairies Trends:**  
Nationalities: Somalia, Djibouti

**Southern Ontario Trends:**  
Nationalities:  
No new or emerging patterns.

**Northern Ontario Trends:**  
Nationalities: Chinese

**Quebec Trends:**  
Nationalities: Eritrea, Yemen, Sudan, Romania, Syria

**Atlantic Trends:**  
Nationalities:  
No new or emerging patterns since September 2016.

### Overall Trends

### Facilitation

### Intelligence Opportunities & Challenges

Country of residence may not be recorded as "U.S." for those claiming asylum at inland locations. As a result the number of asylum claims at these locations for persons previously residing the U.S. may be higher than they appear.

Data collection is hindered by the fact that current processing is mostly paper-based due to CBSA system not being configured for between the ports processing.

### On the Horizon

Based on current and historical patterns, the regions are expecting this trend to increase as the weather conditions improve.



Canada Border  
Services Agency

Agence des services  
frontaliers du Canada



This document is the property of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and should not be reclassified or disseminated without prior consent of the originator. The information must be stored, transmitted, and safeguarded in accordance with its classification level, as outlined in the Government Security Policy and the CBSA Security Policies. If access is requested under the Access to Information Act or the Privacy Act, no decision should be taken without prior consultation with the originator, as the information may be subject to exemptions. Requests for additional use should be forwarded to the Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division.

Protected A



## Between the Ports – Nationalities, Pathways and Push/Pull Factors

Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Directorate

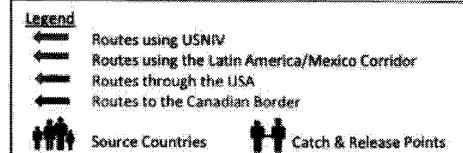
### Main Paths

The nationalities currently encountered between the ports at the Canada-USA border are using at least two distinct pathways to reach North America and Canada.

Once in the USA, migrants from both pathways make their way to the Canadian border using routes that are available on the internet or by community word-of-mouth.

### Contributing Causes

Early indications are that President Trump's Executive Orders may be a push factor for failed U.S. asylum seekers to pursue new opportunities in Canada rather than face removal to their home country.



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

Canada

000009

**Protected A**

Region	Nationality	Pathways	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Pacific	Afghanistan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War; political corruption; religious fundamentalism</li> <li>• Poor country conditions such as drought, disease, poverty, and natural disasters (earthquake in late 2015)</li> <li>• Limited access to education; limited employment opportunities</li> <li>• Violent extremism; poor treatment of women; organized human smuggling networks</li> </ul> <p>Additional push factors may be a drive by certain countries (EU and Saudi Arabia) to return Afghans to their country of origin.</p>	<p>Education and employment opportunities. Two more recent common pull factors are family reunification and Canada seen as a welcoming country for refugees.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate at the IRB for nationals of Afghanistan was 84%.</p>
	Iraq		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War; government mismanagement; stunted economy; sectarian and ethnic tensions</li> <li>• Criminal violence; violent extremism; fractured media environment – outlets have religious or political affiliations</li> <li>• Organized human smuggling networks</li> </ul>	<p>Iraqi community in Canada; favorable socio-economic conditions.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate at the IRB for nationals of Iraq was 79%.</p>
	Turkey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organized human smuggling</li> <li>• Persecution against Kurdish minority population.</li> <li>• Violent extremism; repression; corruption; harsh stance against political opposition</li> <li>• Stalled economy; deteriorating media freedom for both domestic and foreign journalists.</li> </ul>	<p>Canada's cultural diversity and growing Turkish population in Canada.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate for Turkish nationals at the IRB was 83%.</p>
	Chinese		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communist regime; corruption; wealth gap</li> <li>• Environmental degradation; natural disasters</li> <li>• Mistreatment of minorities; repression; tight government control over media; poor human rights record</li> <li>• Lagging economic growth</li> <li>• Organized human smuggling networks</li> </ul>	<p>Large Chinese diaspora in Canada; financial and social betterment in Canada; established human smuggling networks.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) for nationals of China was 34%.</p>
Prairies	Somalia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic hardship; limited opportunities; internal displacement</li> <li>• Government in transition; clan rivalries; on-going civil war; violent extremism</li> <li>• Famine; corruption; uneven distribution of wealth; poor to non-existent infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>Large Somali diaspora in Canada (most Somalis living in Canada reside in either the GTA or Ottawa) and Canada's generous social benefits.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate at the IRB for nationals of Somalia was 67%.</p>

Protected A

Region	Nationality	Pathways	Push Factors	Pull Factors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized human smuggling networks</li> </ul>	
	<b>Djibouti</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-state conflicts in the Horn of Africa between Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti</li> <li>Flight from persecution and human rights violations</li> <li>Food insecurity and desire for better economic opportunities</li> </ul>	Unknown at this time.
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Eritrea</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forced military and national service; repressive regime</li> <li>Drought; famine; shortages of water and electricity; stalled economy; reliance on remittances</li> <li>Severe restrictions on freedom of expression, association, and religious freedom routine</li> <li>Human rights abuses such as torture and arbitrary detention</li> <li>Human trafficking and smuggling.</li> </ul> <p>Additional push factors may be a drive by certain countries (Saudi Arabia) to return Eritrean to their country of origin.</p>	<p>East African diaspora in Canada. Canada seen as a welcoming country for refugees.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate at the IRB for nationals of Eritrea was 82%.</p>
	<b>Yemen</b>		<p>Additional push factors may be a drive by certain countries (Saudi Arabia) to return Yemeni to their country of origin.</p>	Canada seen as a welcoming country for refugees.

**Protected A**

Region	Nationality	Pathways	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Africa	Sudan	• Sudanese citizens leaving Sudan to Canada through various pathways, including family reunification, work permits, and other visa categories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil conflict / war (2011 secession of South Sudan; rebels in Darfur region); war crimes</li> <li>Decades of drought; deforestation; desertification; effects of global warming; economic hardship; limited opportunities</li> <li>Allegations of chemical weapons being used by government forces</li> <li>Internal displacement; ethnic and religious tensions; restricted media</li> </ul> <p>Additional push factors may be a drive by certain countries (Saudi Arabia) to return Sudanese to their country of origin.</p>	<p>Increasing Sudanese population in Canada; socio-economic stability and opportunities. Canada seen as a welcoming country for refugees.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate at the IRB for nationals of Eritrea was 67%.</p>
	Syria	• Syrian citizens leaving Syria to Canada through various pathways, including family reunification, work permits, and other visa categories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil war</li> <li>Authoritarian regime; violent and volatile security situation; arbitrary arrest and detention</li> <li>Terrorism; religious fundamentalism; violent extremism; sectarian and ethnic tensions</li> <li>Poor infrastructure; poor economy</li> </ul> <p>Additional push factors may be a drive by certain countries (Saudi Arabia) to return Syrians to their country of origin.</p>	<p>Syrian community in Canada; push by the GOC to resettle Syrian refugees to Canada. Family reunification and Canada seen as a welcoming country for refugees.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate for Syrian nationals at the IRB was 94%.</p>
	Turkey	• Turkish citizens leaving Turkey to Canada through various pathways, including family reunification, work permits, and other visa categories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persecution against Kurdish minority population</li> <li>Violent extremism; repression; corruption; harsh stance against political opposition</li> <li>Stalled economy; deteriorating media freedom for both domestic and foreign journalists.</li> <li>Organized human smuggling</li> </ul>	<p>Canada's cultural diversity and growing Turkish population in Canada.</p> <p>As of September 2016, the approval rate for Turkish nationals at the IRB was 83%.</p>
	Romania	• Romanian citizens leaving Romania to Canada through various pathways, including family reunification, work permits, and other visa categories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discrimination due to Roma ethnicity</li> <li>Low wages; economic instability</li> <li>Anti-immigration rhetoric</li> </ul> <p>The European Union has acknowledged that many Roma are very often the victims of racism, discrimination and social exclusion and live in deep poverty, lacking sufficient access to healthcare, education and training, housing and employment.</p>	<p>Growing Roma community in Canada; economic opportunities.</p>

This document is the property of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and should not be reclassified or disseminated without prior consent of the originator. The information must be stored, transmitted, and safeguarded in accordance with its classification level, as outlined in the Government Security Policy and the CBSA Security Policies. If access is requested under the Access to Information Act or the Privacy Act, no decision should be taken without prior consultation with the originator, as the information may be subject to exemptions. Requests for additional use should be forwarded to the Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division.